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THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

We have seen nothing in refutation of the slavery opinions of the Republicans and their co-fanatics, the Americans, so able, eloquent and conclusive as the address recently put forth by the New York (soft shell) Democracy. That wing of the party has been extensively charged with freesoil proclivities—but if there has, at any time heretofore, been ground for the charge, their admirable address, if a clear reflection of their present views, demonstrates that they have purged their party of the fanatics who, in times past, created their sentiments, and places them, now, conspicuously on the National Democratic platform. The Republicans of New York, being the most anti-slavery party in that State, that portion of the address which we shall quote is directed to them, but is equally applicable, in this State, to all the parties opposed to Democracy, no matter under what cognomen they may choose to appear before the people. The following extract, though somewhat lengthy, is full of sound argument and illustration, and cannot be read but with profit by all seekers after truth:

"Let us (says the address) give these men the benefit of their disclaimers. Let us admit that they do not propose to interfere with slavery now in either of the old thirteen States; that they intend no insult to their brethren in those States, while branding them as objects of governmental distrust and abhorrence; that they are athirst for peace and tranquility, while invoking the demon of discord and strife; that they venerate the Union *while denouncing the wisdom which framed it* as 'treason against human rights;' and that they hope to perpetuate its blessings by joining hands with them who hate and curse it and pray for its overthrow; grant that all of them do not see the tendency of their actions, or the inevitable end of their career, and that they are doing this evil with a vague expectation that some possible good may come at last; still, the question is, not what they intend or ultimately expect, but what course should others take whose sense of duty is yet unsubdued by the phrensy of fanaticism or the lust of power? Is it wise, is it just, is it right in any conceivable view—nay, is it not, both absurd and criminal—to countenance the theories which now, for the first time in our national history, this motley throng of politicians claim shall be enforced, 'in every case and throughout all hazards,' by direct governmental action?

"We have assumed that they are not yet so far gone in delusion as to meditate any present assault upon slavery in the old thirteen States; though even this is but an inference—perhaps an unwarranted one—from their silence. In the strange document called their 'platform of principles,' drawn up by a professed abolitionist, and unanimously adopted as the permanent basis of their organization, we find the following distinct avowals, which show how wide a field of agitation they mean ultimately to occupy, and how little they are disposed to restrict it out of deference to the constitution:

'*Resolved*, That the federal government being one of defined and limited powers, &c., we most earnestly deny its *right* to establish, uphold, or *tolerate* slavery in any portion of the public domain, or to *connive at* its existence in the federal territory by any means whatever.

'*Resolved*, That since there *can* be no legal slavery in the territories of the Union, there *can be no slave States legally formed out of such territories*,' &c.

"The powers of the general government in respect to slavery are the same to-day that they were when the Union was formed; and if they have not been exceeded heretofore by the admission of slave States, they cannot be hereafter. In other words, if Congress has no power to admit new slave states now, as these theorists broadly affirm, it has had none at any time, and every act of that nature, whether past or future, may be treated a mere ursurpation not obligatory upon any one.—Suppose the cardinal doctrines inculcated by the resolutions we have quoted to be adopted as an elemental portion of our national policy, and to have become, what their authors mean they shall be, "the creed of political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust"—at once the prompter and the guide of individual duty and public action—everything hitherto done under which new slave States have been formed out of territory once constituting part of the public domain must be then deemed unconstitutional; and therefore absolutely invalid for any practical end. Louisiana, Missouri, and all other States received into the Union in violation of the dogma on which alone resistance for the future is to be based, have none of the rights of States under the confederacy if they are considered members of it for any purpose, they hold their position by sufferance only, not in virtue of the onstitution! They are not entitled to be represented in the councils of the nation, nor to have its aid in suppressing domestic insurrection, or in repelling foreign invasion; andevery faithful believer in this new creed is bound to say so by his votes, in Congress and out of it! Indeed, we are told that they have not a "republican form of government;" that they are uncongenial, and therefore unfit associates for the free States; that they are mere "aristocracies," which, "in every case and *throughout all hazards*, must be abhorred and avoided," and so they should be thrust from the Union, or compelled to change their domestic policy! Such, fellow-citizens, are some of the teachings of anti-slavery republicanism; such the broad and dismal field of agitation which it opens to our view, and on which it urges government to enter. * *

"The anti-slavery republican party admit that the constitution tolerates slavery, and that, while it provides for the return of fugitive slaves, it is impressively silent as to the admission of new slave States, and imposes no express duty to interfere with the subject anywhere or in any form. They admit, indeed, that it treats slavery as an affair of local sovereignty, which the people of each of the original States, at least, may deal with as they please, irrespective of the views and wishes of the people of other States. And though they rail against its compromises, they admit, too—for they cannot falsify history—that the Union could not have existed if their spirit, instead of the spirit of peace, had prevailed. No one, moreover, will probably deny that, had some prophet rent the veil of the future, and revealed the time when Congress was to act in accordance with the new theories now proposed, every southern State would have refused to join the confederacy. And suppose even that the power to enforce these theories could be found in some ambiguous clause of the constitution, and that, if exercised, an astute legal philologist might be able to maintain it; still the question is not one of law alone, nor of philology nor metaphysics, but of practical statesmanship, of wise governmental expediency, of good faith, honesty, and fair dealing. And we put it to you as such, and ask you again, *ought* the power to be exercised? * * *

"Anti-slavery republicanism abhors conciliation. It disdains peace; it calls back the spirit of discord; it will have nothing to do with local sovereignty of any kind, and, least of all, with that which looks for its warrant to the consent or choice of the people; *it invokes the arm of the nation*, and proclaims congressional war—war without truce or relenting, and, for aught we see, war without end! And so sublimated are its theories that its adherents cannot advance one argument for their adoption founded on the plain principles of the constitution; nor any argument, indeed, except such as proves, if it proves anything, that slavery should be assailed everywhere, and at all times in spite of constitutions and compacts. We invite you to consider not merely the outward form of their creed, but its inner life and irrepressible practical tendencies. They ask for congressional intervention on the assumed ground that slaveholding, under all circumstances, is incompatible with religion as well as republican principles; so much so, indeed, that government cannot innocently *let it alone!* And when told that the constitution was fashioned upon a different theory, they admit and lament the fact, exalt themselves above the constitution, above the government, and appeal to a "higher law!" The light by which our fathers walked and toiled will not do for them. They seek the pure empyrean! In the language of Mr. Webster, they are 'above ordinances.' They pant for absolute perfection, and will countenance nothing which falls short of it! On other subjects of public concern, however, they are modest in their pretensions, peaceable like other men, and far less exacting. They believe in governmental jobs and steamships, and high tariffs and lavish expenditures, and mortgages of revenue and vast public debts, and all the fraudulent contrivances by which the few are enabled to prosper at the expense of the many. These they can countenance and tolerate—nay, lobby, advocate, and practise—notwithstanding all their specious cant about duty and human rights, and governmental perfection! They economise in their zeal for public purity, and would confine its benefits *wholly to the colored race!*

"Congress is one of the mere agents of government. Its powers are derived from the constitution, and it has no right to act upon theories which that instrument repudiates, whether they are good or bad. Every attempt thus far to extend its control over the subject of slavery, however guarded and conciliatory, has been fraught with danger.—Angry sectional controversies, alienated feeling, enfeebled patriotism, have uniformly resulted from such measures. And if this new experiment upon the public tranquility shall thrive, and all the powers of government be surrendered to anti-slavery republicanism, who can tell what the future has in store for us? When one-half the people of the Union shall be taught to curse it as irreligious and anti republican, and the other half to denounce it as a fraud on their rights, an open enemy to their State policy, their interest and their homes, who shall answer for its fate?"

After quoting from a speech of Silas Wright and from the Farewell Address of General Jackson, in which the American people are cautioned against the mischievous results of abolition agitation, the address closes its discussion of the subject as follows:

"Let us heed these impressive lessons of patriotism, and oppose those who invite us to engage with them in this new anti-slavery crusade. Reject with abhorrence the treasonable fallacy that sectional strife is either wise, patriotic, or necessary. Leave the people of the Territories to settle their own policy in regard to slavery. Extend to them every needed protection for the free and fair exercise of their choice, but go no further.—All rational men concede—even anti-slavery republicanism hesitates to deny—that, when they are admitted as States, their right to establish or abolish the institution will become perfect, and no power on earth can question their decision. If they are admitted to-day with an anti-slavery constitution, they may change it to-morrow without consulting our wishes; and should Congress prevent their doing so, it would be an invasion of sovereignty, which might be lawfully resisted by force of arms. Or should they come into the Union with a constitution which prescribes no line of policy on this subject, but leaves it to be settled by State legislation afterwards, the result will be the same. And so they will have their own way at last, as we have had ours. Why not, then, abstain at once from inter meddling, and stop useless agitation? We believe the people are tired of it, and desire peace. It promises no good, none whatever, but only evil, and that continually—evil in our national councils, in the different States, in churches, and everywhere.—Other and direr forms of evil will follow if we persist in urging Congress to act on theories at war alike with the constitution and common sense. Can we not afford to rely on the unwritten but steady laws of population in the disposition of questions of this kind? Have we travelled so far away from democracy that we dare not trust the people of the Territories with the management of any of their own affairs? Is no faith to be placed in the instincts and interests of intelligent men, or in any thing except the coercive powers of government? Or do we really believe that all good men must come to us, if at all, through acts of Congress; and that duties have no existence or validity until prescribed by statute? This is the creed of anti-slavery republicanism, not of the democratic party."

A Peep into a Washington Hell.

Having heard much of the magnificence and grandeur of the Metropolitan gambling houses, I, with several Cleveland friends, paid one a visit the other night. The entrance was through a narrow, lighted way, opening from the Avenue, just east of the National. A pair of stairs at the further end of the hall brings you abruptly against a smalldoor, fastened on the inside; a colored servant looks through a latticed panel, to see that all is right. If he discovers a well known customer or a frequent visitor of such places, the whole party is admitted; on the principle of course "that a person is known by the company he keeps." Gamblers understand human nature better than anybody else, and they know this old adage is as true in hell as it is out. We weredmitted first into a room beautiful carpeted, fresco painted, with chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., of rosewood, a larg centre table, on which were the leading newspapers of the country, and around which sat several well dressed gentlemen, leisurely reading and discussing the news of the day. This was but the half of a double parlor; the reception room, or as Milton would say, "the vestibule of hell."

Our guide, who was a well known Washington gentleman, introduced us to the keeper of the establishment, telling him that we had never been in such a place before, and were led by curiosity to explore his infernal domains. He appeared highly delighted, and immediately opened up the "inner temple;" we entered and found the half had not been told us—a chandalier costing from three to four hundred dollars, brilliantly up, flung its glittering rays on gold papered walls, satin damask curtains, sofas, &c. In the centre, and near one end of the room, stood a long six-legged table, with carved limbs and lion paws, covered with a richly embroidered spread, falling in folds nearly to the floor; on the wall over this table hung a massive gilt frame, and large as life a huge crouching tiger, with eyes of glaring fire, lips apart, and apparently ready for a spring upon his unsuspecting victim. The cloth being removed from the table beneath, revealed a 'Faro Bank' with all the implements of that well known fascinating game—chips, ivory chips, representing $1, $ 5, $25, $250 each, lay pilled up in one corner, for the convenience of the betters; in a strong box beneath lay piles of bank bills and heaps of double eagles for the redemption of these ivory issues.

It was early in the evening, and the players had not got in. The keeper entertained us with tales of the table—how foolishly young men came there as we had, out of curiosity, which generally left them out of cash, out of character, and out of friends, in the end. We proposed leaving, when he politely invited us to stay to supper; he showed us his bill of fare, which included soup, roast beef, oysters in all styles; ducks, venison, quail, fish, chocolate, coffee, nuts, and all the wines and liquors to be found in the best restaurants.—Whoever is admitted to the room, either as players or spectators, are also admitted to these suppers *free of charge*; don't gamblers understand human nature? The keeper was impatient to have the House organized, so members could draw their mileage, and make his business better (!) This is but one of the many such institutions in this city, and the Tiger is bound to be fed though the people starve.—*Plain Dealer.*

EFFECT OF THE CAPITULATION OF KARS.—The capitulation of Kars appears to be a very great advantage gained by Russia, which counterbalances in a great measure the losses in the Crimea. By the possession of this commanding position, Russia has control of the great highway by which the trade of Western Europe finds its way overland from Trebizond to Persia and the countries of Central Asia which lie beyond it. Russia was beginning to suffer from the stoppage of her commerce, and the consequent drying up of the supplies required to enable her to carry on the war. The capture of Kars enables her, to stop the current of European commerce through Turkey to Central Asia, and compel the stream to flow across her own territories; thus partially neutralizing the pressure her own trade was beginning to feel, and enabling her to protract the war. Persia itself is placed in a condition of mercantile dependence upon Russia, which, with her evident leaning in the same direction, it is believed will induce her to pick a quarrel with Turkey, for the purpose of extending her dominions.

☞ Act well your part.

From the Baltimore Republican.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

It has been remarked of the great Napoleon that he possessed a sagacity which enabled him, on all occasions, to select the "right man for the right place." This faculty belongs, indeed, in greater or less degree, to all heroic minds; and is but the prescience or sympathy which enables them to discover what is great or noble in others. It may also be possessed by large bodies or multitudes of men as well as by individuals; and when bestowed on a political party, is ever the fruitful source of wise councils and noble actions.

That this endowment is possessed by the Democracy of this country, we verily believe; for, without it, it could never have so uniformly adopted both men and measures capable of conducting the nation through its greatest perils and darkest periods of its history. Nor can it be said that it has always waited until the world had recognized the merit or ability of the men it has selected for its champions; but guided by this instinct, Democracy has found her Cincinnatus at his plow, or discovered in the retiring or modest citizen, whose worth and services had almost escaped the notice of his countrymen, a statesman of heroic mould.

This fact was never, perhaps, more signally illustrated than in the person of our present chief magistrate, Franklin Pierce. It will be remembered that, as in the case of President Polk, when it was announced to the country that Mr. Pierce was nominated by the Baltimore Convention, the enquiry was derisively made, "Who is Franklin Pierce?" It will also be remembered, that when the messenger conveyed to him the intelligence that he had been selected to wear the Presidential robe, he found him somewhat like the patriarch of old, "walking and meditating in the fields at even;" little suspecting that he was to be the recipient of so great an honor. But Mr. Pierce was not even then an *obscure* man, and it argued but little acquaintance with the history of their country, in those who professed not to know him. He had filled and adorned the highest stations; he had been the associate of the great men of the country, at periods when there were giants among us, and on many occasions had displayed administrative and forensic talents of a superior order. But above all else, he possessed that retiring modesty which led him to decline distinctions and honors, as fast as they were thrust upon him; and which is at once the greatest proof and the highest endowment of a great mind. During his Senatorial career, he discovered such profound political sagacity, such strict and rigid sentiments of "States Rights," that he has been by some denominated the Calhoun of the North. We furthermore confidently refer to his speeches as perfect models of forensic diction and eloquence.

These remarks may, it is true, sound strangely in the ears of those who have accustomed themselves to listen only to the tirades of an opposition press, but we resolutely appeal from the judgment of such tribunals to the calmer and more deliberate sentence of history and truth. We shall be much deceived if these stern judges have not reserved for him their choicest honors and rewards.

But it is chiefly with his acts since his elevation to the Presidency that we have to do in this article, and we fully believe that he has in this position, in all respects, confirmed the sagacity that dictated his selection. Elevated to power by the almost unanimous voice of his countrymen, he has, in no instance, forgotten that he was President of the whole Union, and not of a section. The first great act of his administration—an act for which it will be honored by after generations—was the removal of that *black line* which lay across the nation like a belt of enchantment, virtually dividing the States into hostile and rival sovereignties. For more than thirty years the greatest and best of our statesmen had seen and acknowledged the evil effects of the Missouri line, but no administration had yet felt itself strong enough or possessing the moral courage or patriotism to support its repeal. But the period had at last arrived when the great work could no longer be postponed, without serious and pernicious consequences to the entire country, and fortunate for us has it been that that period found the destinies of the government in the hands of its present rulers. Posterity will most assuredly do justice to Mr. Pierce and his government for the patriotism displayed in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the enactment of the Nebraska bill, although some of the present age *may* refuse it, or even censure and condemn them.

Again, for several years preceding the present government, the rights and persons of American citizens in foreign countries, were assailed with an impunity that had become proverbial. In the Inaugural of the President, we saw the flash of indignation with which he had beheld this state of things, and we obtained his assurance that under his administration it should cease. Most faithfully has he kept his word. Whether in the harbor of Smyrna, protecting the person of an humble and inchoate citizen, or beneath the eye of the eagle of France, defending the rights of our ambassador. Whether it was to demand a proper respect to the flag of the nation in the waters of the Gulf, or protecting the property of our citizens from the depredations of the freebooters of Greytown—the present government has resolutely upheld the dignity and character of the Republic. The result is that all outrage, whether against our flag or our citizens has entirely ceased and we may repose in confidence that none will be again offered while this government endures, without bringing on the heads of its perpetrators, whoever they may be, a speedy and condign punishment.

The greatest and crowning act, however, of the President in his late message. It is here that all those virtues, all that high sagacity and patriotism, which we have attributed to him, have culminated; and which will, unless we have greatly misread the signs of times, eventually elevate him amongst the greatest sages and benefactors of the nation.

It is, indeed, fortunate for the country, that at an emergency like the present—a period in the estimation of many statesmen and patriots, fraught with more real danger to the Union than any through which it has yet been called to pass—when the storms of faction and fanaticism are let loose, and with a fiercer and wider sweep than heretofore; when the legislation of thirty years, on the vexed question of slavery, has been found to have but "skin'd and filmed the ulcerous parts," and when the country is at last compelled to look its great Nemesis in the face, without veil or covering—it is, we say, fortunate in the highest degree, that through the remarkable prescience of the Democracy, the nation is blessed with such a ruler as Franklin Pierce. It is the first time in the history of the country, that the black dragon of fanaticism has been throttled in the White House; nor were the weapons of the President either "steel or poison," but the simple power of truth, as conceived and expressed by a heroic mind. With this single weapon, he has already more than half achieved the battle for the Constitution and the Union; and though his enemies may essay to disguise it, we believe that he will nobly triumph over all his own and his country's dangers.

Military Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the delegates elected by the different military divisions of the Commonwealth, met at the Capitol on the 21st ult. At 5 o'clock, on motion of Major Hodgson, the Convention was temporarily organized by calling General George Cadwallader to the chair.

Col. R. M. Lee nominated Major Hodgson, Secretary.

On motion of Major J. C Innis, of Blair, the following were appointed a committee to receive and examine credentials, viz:

Maj. J. C. Innis, Gen. A. Diller, General R. McGill and Capt. J. M. Eyster.

On motion, Col. R. M. Lee, Maj. McFarland, Maj. Raymond, Gen. McGill and Capt. Eyster, were appointed a committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

After a short absence, Col. Lee, chairman of the committee, reported the following:

President—GEN. GEO. CADWALADER, of Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents—Generals W. H. Miller, Perry; David Wherry, Cumberland; Geo. Wynkoop, Schuylkill; John C. Watson, 14th Division; E. C. Williams, Dauphin; R. C. Magill, Huntingdon; Col. Andrew Gregg, Centre; Maj. J. C. Innis, Blair; Maj. McIlhenny, Allegheny.

Secretaries—Major J. Hodgson, Chester; Col. J. P. Weaver, Philadelphia; Major Raymond, Blair; Major Dare, Huntingdon.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Cadwallader, on taking the chair, made an appropriate and interesting address.

On motion, Gen. Bowman was added as Vice President.

The committee on credentials reported the following as delegates;

Philadelphia—Generals George Cadwallader, Wm. M. Riley; Cols. Conroy, R. M. Lee, J. P. Weaver and Capt. Sickel.

Chester—Gen. Bell, Major J. Hodgson.

Lancaster—Generals D. Miller, Cross, Diller; Cols. Reinhold, Righart, Lightner; Majors Amweg, Herr, Sample, Gormley, Hoffman; Captains Duchman, Somers, Warden, Hitzelberger, Musser, Blikensderfer, Charles, Young, Hambright, Trissler, Voigt, Cohan, Fraler, Leonard, Weaver.

Juniata—Lieuteuants David R. Zuloff and McClelland.

Lehigh—Lieut. Col. Weiser, Major Fry.

Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin—Lieutenants J. H. Schenk, J. B. Penn; Gen. Williams, Major Wright, Captain Eyster; Lieutenants Black, Schaffer, Lyons, Amwig, Loudenslager, Schminkey, Long.

Armstrong—Capt. Gann, Cols. Stokes and J. F. Bowman.

Schuylkill—Gen. G. Wynkoop and Maj. Mortimer.

Cumberland—Colonel S. Cropp; Major McFarland, J. W. Vanderbelt, Captains Messinger, Mowry, Anderson, Woodburn, Schriver, Hull, General Wherry, Captain Romp.

Perry—General Miller, Captain Vanderling, Major Isett.

Pittsburg—Major J. H. M'Ilhenny, Captain Nagly, Colonel Hultz, Captain Large, General Snodgrass, Captain M'Master, Lieut. Foster, Colonel M'Clintock.

Blair—General Campbell, Major J. C. Innis, Jacob Higgins, Major Raymond, Lieuts. Cassaday, Piper, Ale, Rennar, Gibboney, M'Intosh, Ingram, Funk, Harner, Hoover, Connard, O'Conner, Shultz.

Centre—Colonel A. Gregg, Colonel A. G. Curtin.

Huntingdon—Generals Watson, M'Gill; Majors Everhart, Dare, Crostly, Garretson, Colonel Wintrode; Captains Harrison, Stett, Dull, Sharer and Thomas.

Northumberland—Major J. Zimmerman.

Jefferson—Major J. Wright, Colonel A. Long.

Fayette—Colonel J. R. Smith.

Washington—Major W. S. Millinger, David Riddle, Captain G. Miller.

On motion of Gen. Diller, the following were appointed a committee to prepare business for the consideration of the convention. Generals Diller, Cadwallader; Colonels Curtin, Crop, Weaver; Majors Mortimer, Hodgson, Millinger, Zimmerman, Barron, Wright, Ivory, M'Ilhenny, and Captains Higgins, Ziegler, Vanderling and Miller.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

At the hour appointed, the committee reported the following: which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is generally conceded, that in the absence of a standing army, which is at variance with the genius of a republican form of government, the citizens soldier is the natural bulwark of our national defence, and whereas, the law that now exists in this State is inefficient and calculated to depress and enervate, by making the duties of the volunteer onerous and expensive; and whereas the Legislature, by the act of 1849 repealed the act of 1822, "entitled an act relating to the militia of the Commonwealth,', without providing any sufficient substitute, and recommended "that the Legislature at its next session pass a law for the re-organization of the militia of the Commonwealth," which has never been carried into effect, and that therefore, in the opinion of this convention, the Legislature should, during the present session, pass a law regulating the militia of the Commonwealth in accordance with said recommendation.

Resolved, That we recommend the re-organization of the military department of the State—to increase its efficiency, enlarge its powers, and provide reasonable pay for its officers. That in the opinion of this convention it should be made a separate and independent bureau of the executive branch of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the military tax should not be less than one dollar for each citizen taxable for military purposes. That a board of field officers, selected in each Brigade, for that purpose, be empowered to make lists of persons taxable—appoint collectors, and treasurers, and disburse the fund raised in payment of the expenses of the Brigade, and that all collecting, receiving and disbursing officers be required to give security, to be approved by said board, for the faithful performance of their duties.

On motion of Col. Lee, *Resolved*, That a Committee of six, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Convention, be constituted for the purpose of drawing and urging upon the attention of the legislature, an act embodying the sense of this Convention, and that they also be a permanent Committee, with power to call subsequent conventions, whenever it may be deemed necessary. The Convention appointed Col. Lee, Generals Cadwallader and Bowman, Major Hudgson, Col. Gregg, and Capts. Ziegler and Eyster, said Committee.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to General Cadwallader, for the able manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the different newspapers published throughout the State be requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention.

Signed by the Officers.

Value of Perseverance.

About ten years ago there was a little newsboy—very little of his age, which was fourteen years—who sold papers at the corner now occupied by the Tribune building and its adjuncts. This boy, owing to his cheerful countenance, his proverbial integrity, his industry, in brief, his good qualities generally, manufactured friends for himself everywhere, and particularly among publishers. He did a very good business as a newsboy, but his position did not suit him, as he one day confidentially informed us, and he was determined to abandon it.

"That you can easily do," said we; "go into a store."

"I can neither read nor write," responded he mournfully.

"Apprentice yourself to some trade, then," was our advice.

"I think I will," he exclaimed, with a brightening eye and flushed cheek; "I think I will," and off he bounded.

We lost sight of him a short time after this conference was held, and finally forgot that such a being existed.

About a week ago, an athletic, well dressed young man, with a ferocious—regular brigandish pair of whiskers, and a brace of merry twinkling optics, that betokened a good heart and the best of health, stopped us in the street, and, extending his hand, called us by name.

Not recognizing him, we had recourse to the phrase of, "Really, sir, you have the advantage of me."

"Not know ———, the little newsboy!" he cried, astonished.

Truly it *was* our little newsboy. He had taken our early advice, and apprenticed himself to a machinist.

"Where are you working?" we enquired.

"Oh, I don't work now," was his proud answer; "I own a saw-mill on Long Island, and am doing business for myself. I have been my own *boss* a year now. I bought the concern with the savings of eight years. I have a wife and two children, and my own cottage house and garden for them to live and delve in, and am as happy as the day is long. I can read and write, too," he continued, smiling, but with an air of triumph.

That man will be somebody besides a *boss* yet. If we dared to tell his name, hundreds would at once hail with rapture the news of the good fortune of their persevering little friend who once supplied them with the *Sun* and *Herald* every morning.

Perseverance—is the grand lever by which the most astounding results may be accomplished. George Barrow, the author of "Lavengro," says; Perseverance and a determination to conquer all difficulties, will invariably make a man of the veriest dolt."

Do you hear that, boys? No matter how poor or how ignorant you may be, perseverance, conjoined with virtue, will gain you both wealth and education.—*Religious Herald.*

PROSCRIPTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Capt. Wm. Ewen, of Dalton, New Hampshire, who was one of the first settlers of that town, and has lived in the state *sixty-five years*—has been a justice of the peace sixteen years, treasurer of the county, selectman, &c, was captain of a military company fifteen years, and served as such in the war of 1812—and has resided on the same farm for the *last fifty four* years, although not born in this country, was notified by the Hindoos of that town that he must procure evidence that he is a citizen of the United States *before he can vote again*! Although the records of the county were accidentally burned some years ago, after much trouble and research, sufficient evidence has been found to prevent the villainous design of disfranchising this patriotic and respectable old man who was fighting for his country before his persecutors were born.—*Boston Post.*

☞ That man who is afraid to make an enemy, or is afraid of his enemies when they come ready made, as come they will, is not made of quite the metal to cut his way through this world.